

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE C R A F T S M A N.

N^o 224

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1732.

Hoc illud est principis in Cognitione Rerum salubris, ac
frugiferum, omnis Te Exempli Documenta in illius
posita Monstrum intueri; inde Tibi tueque Republica
quod imitare casus; inde secundum Inceptu, secundum
Exitu quod vites.

The following Essay, on the Destruction of the Athenian Liberties, hath been in my Hands for a Year or two past; and I ought rather to make an Apology for detaining it so long than for publishing it now. It contains a curious Piece of History, which I am sure will furnish Entertainment, and I hope Instruction, to my Readers.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR.

T is so common a failing to think that every Thing, which particularly affects us in Reading, will equally please and entertain others, that I hope you will excuse the Fondness of a young Student for an old Story, which I have lately met with in the History of Greece; and I fancy it may prove as agreeable an Amusement to others as it hath been to myself; but if you think otherwise, the Use it will be of to you in lighting your Pipe, will make you some Amends for the Trouble of reading it.

Darius Hystaspis is the first, I think, who is mentioned in History to have been possessed with the wild Ambition of universal Empire; and in Order to carry on this chimerical Design, He made several unsuccessful Expeditions into Europe; where He was informed that Greece, which then made a very considerable Figure in the World, would probably give Him no small Opposition in His projected Conquests; particularly the Athenians, who with some of the Islanders, their Confederates, had given Him a mortifying instance of their Boldness and Resolution, by daring to assist their Colonies, in the lesser Asia, in their Endeavours to shake off the Persian Yoke and recover their ancient Liberties. This was look'd upon as such an Affront to the Power of the grand Monarch, (as He is styled by the Historians of those Times) that nothing would satisfy Him but the entire Conquest of Greece; to which He was likewise continually solicited by Hippias, Son of the famous Tyrant Pisistratus, who upon being expell'd by the Athenians for invading their Laws and Liberties, had fled to Darius for Protection and Assistance to recover his Tyranny.

The Monarch however, to give some Colour to his Quarrel with the Grecians, sent to the several States to demand Earth and Water from Them, as an Acknowledgment of their Homage and Subjection to Him; requiring, at the same Time, that the Athenians should restore Hippias.

Athens and Sparta, the most considerable States in Greece, fired with a just Resentment at this haughty Demand from a free People, took his Messengers and threw Them into deep Pits; telling Them that there they might find Earth and Water for their King Darius; who, being enraged at this new Provocation, sent his Generals, Datis and Artabernes, with an Army of above one hundred thousand Men to revenge such an open Disgrace and Contempt of his Power, with Orders to bring the Athenians Prisoners.

It is well known that Miltiades with a very small Number of Men, animated with the glorious Love of Liberty, routed these numerous Forces at the famous Battle of Marathon, and for some Time secured the Liberties of Greece.

Darius, being very desirous to recover this Disgrace, employed all his Endeavours, with the Power and Riches of the Persian Empire, to make Preparations for a second Attempt; but dying before They were compleated, He left the Prosecution of this Design to his Son Xerxes; who, having raised the greatest Army that ever appeared upon the Stage of the World, (being said to be some Millions) march'd with Them into Europe over a Bridge made cross the Hellespont; but before He enter'd Greece, He again experienced the Courage and Bravery of the Grecians by the Stop that was put to the Progress of this incredible Multitude, with a very inconsiderable Number of Men, under Leonidas, at the Pass of Thermopylae, which the Persians gain'd, at last, by the Treachery of a fugitive Greek, who led Them a private Way over the Mountains to surround the Grecians.

The unexpected Success of this small Body with the Victory, which the Athenians singly gain'd, soon after, over Xerxes Fleet, would They hoped have been a sufficient Encouragement to the confederated Grecians, who had entered into a grand Alliance against the Persian, to have continued firm to Them, in the Defence of

their common Liberties; but when the Athenians proposed to attack the Persians, in Order to prevent their marching into Attica, the Spartans with their other Allies, either from Treachery or Cowardice, or a Mixture of both, in a very shameful and infamous Manner refus'd to march, and deserted the Athenians, leaving Them to struggle with those unequal Numbers; which it was impossible for Them alone to resist; yet placing their Happiness in their Liberty, and their Liberty in their Valour, (as Thucidides expresses it) They did not even in this Extremity despair; but their Virtue and Courage taking new Force from their Distress, They abandon'd Athens to the Fury of the Persians, having first transported their Wives and Children to their Friends in the neighbouring Islands, and resolved with their Fleet, without any other Assistance, to conquer or dye, in the Defence of their Liberties.

This glorious Resolution, with their Knowledge and Skill in naval Affairs, which They had very happily cultivated, enabled Them to gain an entire Victory over the Persian Fleet; which so terrify'd the haughty Xerxes, that He fled with the utmost Precipitation and Confusion to the Hellespont, and pass'd into Asia in a little Boat; and the Forces He left under his General Mardonius, to continue the War, being some Time afterwards entirely routed at Platea; Greece was absolutely freed from all further Fears of the Persians, solely by the Virtue and Valour of the Athenians; who, forgetting the former ill Treatment of their Allies, had besides the additional Merit of leaving Athens a second time exposed to the Plunder of the Enemy, under Mardonius, rather than make a separate Peace with the Persians, who offer'd to render Them full Satisfaction for all their Losses in the War; to pay Them a vast Sum of Money; and make Them Sovereigns of all Greece; but They generously refus'd to be instrumental in enslaving that Country, which They had so bravely defended, and preserved the glorious Title of the Deliverers of Greece to all other Considerations.

We may now look upon Athens in the Height of its Glory and Prosperity; and They would, in all Probability, have continued to be the last flourishing State in Greece, if They had been Masters of any Prudence, and improved the Advantages, which now lay open to Them; but such is the Uncertainty of all human Felicity, that We soon find Them, by their foolish Conduct, gradually losing all the Benefits of their amazing Successes in the War, till They at last fell under the Power of that State, which owed its Being and Preservation to Them. Athens therefore may be truly said to date its Ruin from the Day of its Triumph over the Persian; for presuming upon her great Merits and signal Services in defending and preserving the common Liberties of Greece, They grew haughty and insolent to all the neighbouring States; and wholly neglecting the Care of their own Affairs, They took all Occasions of intermeddling with Those of their Neighbours; too often promoting Differences, in order to make Themselves the sole Arbitrators and Umpires of them; by which Means They were generally so unfortunate as to increase the Number of their Enemies, instead of making new Friends. But That, which raised the greatest Resentment against Them, was their pretending to prescribe Laws to the Trade of all Greece, and endeavouring to exclude the Megarians from any Share in it. This was made the Ground of the War between Them and Sparta, which was not a little offended at the impious Manner, in which Athens claim'd the Right of holding the Balance of Power in Greece, which They were certainly in Possession of, and might have long and easily kept, if They could have been content with the Thing, without affecting to make a vain Shew of it, and thereby shocking the other Powers of Greece, equally independent with Themselves; for nothing would have more effectually secured the Superiority They aim'd at, than making Use of the great Reputation and Credit, which They had deservedly gain'd, by interposing their good Offices to reconcile the frequent Differences, which arose amongst the several States of Greece, ever jealous of their own Authorities; but whilst the Athenians kept within the Bounds of Moderation, the other States shew'd upon all Occasions the greatest Deference and Respect to their Mediation; and the whole of their Policy consisted in interposing their Force, in Cases of Negligency only, to prevent the Weak from being unjustly oppress'd by their more powerful Neighbour; and in avoiding, as much as possible, to make Themselves Parties, much less Principals in their Quarrels.

Such a wise Conduct would have given Them Leisure and Opportunity to enjoy the Fruits of that Peace, which They wanted to recover the Losses and ease the Burthens of a long and heavy War, supported chiefly by Them and carried on at a much greater Expence of Blood and Treasure, than They had suffer'd, at any Time, since the Foundation of their State.

It is certain that They were under the happiest Circumstances to have effected This, soon after the War; for their great naval Power, which made Them the disputed Masters of the Sea, made Them likewise equally esteem'd and fear'd by their Neighbours. To this We may add the Advantages of their Situation and Knowledge in all maritime Affairs, with their numerous Ships and the Benefits of their Colonies abroad; which might have enabled Them to improve and extend their Trade, the only true Source of Riches, beyond any other Nation, and would have soon put Them into such a flourishing Condition, as would have deter'd the most powerful of their Neighbours from entertaining any Thoughts of disturbing their Tranquility; and much more from entering into Projects of humbling, or subduing Them.

But They had the Misfortune, for several Years, to groan under the Government of a Set of Ministers, who were too intent upon their own Interest to have any serious REGARD for the Welfare of the Publick; though That was the constant Subject of their own Praises; and the better to carry on their selfish and mischievous Designs, and divert the People of Athens from looking into their Conduct. They not only promoted continual Dissentions amongst Them, under the different Distinctions of Favoured, or Opposers of the former Tyranny of Pisistratus; but They likewise engaged Them, on one Side or the other, in every Quarrel that arose not only in Greece, but in Asia and Places at the greatest Distance, upon the smallest Pretences of ancient Alliances, or Kindred with their Ancestors; by which Means they wasted their Strength and Riches in many fruitless and unnecessary foreign Expeditions, for no other Purpose than to make a Parade of their Power at Sea; and which had no other Effect than to increase the Envy and Jealousy of their Neighbours.

To support such extraordinary and extravagant Expenses, They were obliged to raise almost as great and heavy Impositions, as They did in the Time of the Persian War, to the great Decay of Trade and Improvement of the People; and though This was colour'd with the specious Pretences of extinguishing all Remains of the former War, and settling a solid and lasting Peace; yet it did not prevent the frequent Murmurs and Complaints of the Publick; nor were there wanting Persons, who vigorously and honestly opposed Measures, which were so visibly destructive to the true Interests and Safety of Athens; Measures, which it would have been impossible to have continued, if the Heads of the Nation, who got Possession of the Government, had not found Means to delude the People, from Time to Time, with the great Advantages They were every Day to receive from an universal, establish'd Peace, by which They were to be delivered from all Apprehensions of the Return of Hippias, or any of his Descendants; and the Balance of Power was for ever to be secured to the Athenians; a Nation, which had been so successfully propagated in Athens, and so much intoxicated the Minds of the People, that there was no Imposition so gross, which their Leaders could not pass upon Them, under this Pretence, and it was the never-failing Argument for silencing all Opposition, and removing all Objections to the most chimerical Projects, or unreasonable Propositions in their publick Assemblies.

To be continued.

F R E I G N A F F A I R S.

Paris, Sept. 12. N. S. We have now the Favour of Mr. Thompson's Company, a Gentleman of Charitable Memory, who was lately cast out of the Territories of the Church. He keeps himself as yet very private, sees but few Friends, to whom he complains much of the Protection and Encouragement found at Rome. For six Days, he says, he was deposited in a Dungeon, and the otherwise rigorous Confinement he suffered, brought on him a violent Fit of Sickness, but hopes now to be in a Way to do well. An Agent from his Acquaintance in London has just spoke with him, who had been also upon an Embassy fifteen Days before in Scotland. He turns Post for England to-Morrow; but Mr. Thompson purposes, as far as we can hear, to stay some Time longer abroad, for the Benefit of his Recovery.

There is great Talk here, of a new Charitable Company, built pretty near the Model of the old one at London. Their Offices are in the Woods of Coelles, Bonds, and some others about this City. Like the other, they take all, Stock and Block; but then they are not so cruel as to leave the Sufferers to starve; they rid them of their Money and their Pain both together; several of them having been found assassinated in the Woods above-mentioned. However, Orders are now given to pursue the Managers, before they become too rich, and buy Seats in Parliament. The Chief of this Band, or Corporation, of Thieves, calls himself, *Dance in the Air*.

HOME NEWS.

Dublin, Sept. 2. On Wednesday last about 11 o'Clock at Noon, the Powder Mills at Beggars Bush were blown up, and about 34 Barrels of Powder set on Fire; it is not known how it happen'd, but is supposed it was done by Design. By great Providence the Workmen perceived the Fire, and had Time to escape before it reach'd the Powder. The Mills were entirely destroyed, and a Horse which was at Work in the Mill, was kill'd.

Extract of a Letter from a Planter to his Friend in London, dated from Antigua, May 25.

We are in great Hopes the House of Lords have passed the Bill for restraining the Northern Colonies from trading with the Dutch and French for Rum and Molossus; for if it should not, Rum, which used to sell for 18d. to 2s. a Gallon, will not be worth making; for it has this Year been sold for 12d. a Gallon; and great Quantities have been sold for 13d. and 14d. a Gallon; and if it had not gone at these low Prices, the Northern Traders would have carried away our Money, and gone to the French and Dutch and bought Molossus.

Extract of another Letter from a Planter to his Friend, dated June 22.

We have the Mortification to hear that our Bill that was depending before the House of Lords, was like to meet with the same Fate it did last Year; if true, our Sugar Colonies must be undone.

Gloucester, Sept. 9. On Monday last Ely Hatton was executed, and afterwards hang'd in Chains on Meane-hill, near Mitchel-Deane, for the Murder of Thos. Turbeville, late of that Town, Carpenter. At the Tree he was exhorted to confess his Crime, but persisted in his Denial of it to the very Moment he was turn'd off the Ladder, declaring, as he hoped for Salvation, he was intirely innocent thereof.

LONDON, September 16.

Munday Night the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the Nineteen following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz.

Lewis de Vic (Brother to the Marquess de Vic) and Paul Cray (born of Irish Parents in France) both Officers in the French Service, for robbing Mr. Elton of a Diamond Ring, some la'd Cloaths, la'd Housing, and Holters embroider'd with Gold, at Mr. Gibbons's House in Suffolk-street, they lodg'd in the same House with Mr. Elton.—Joseph Poys for a Burglary—James Borthwick, for robbing Mess Jefferies, Hair-Merchants on Snow-hill, of Bank Notes and a considerable Sum of Money.—Eliz Pardo for robbing her Mistress of 6l. in Money.—Benjamin Lowder, for sending a threatening Letter to Mr. Fairchild.—John Johnson, alias Diew, John Bumpos, William Sheldon, Edward Perkins, and John Maggrady, for Robberies on the Highway.—Peter Bell, John Vaughan, Charles Patrick, Viner White, William Mead, and William Flemming, (an Evidence but the last Sessions, against one who was executed) for Street Robberies.—Edward Dalton and Richard Griffiths, for the Murder of John Waller in the Pillory at the Seven Dials.

On Saturday John Aylford, formerly a Bookseller in Westminster-Hall, was try'd at the said Sessions for Sodomy, on the Oath chiefly of William Curtis; but the said Curtis having made an Affidavit before Sir John Gonson and Justice De Veil, of Sodomitical Practices with Bishop, Cogan, Carter and others, and did not then name Aylford, the Court did not give any Credit to his Evidence; tho' Curtis would have excus'd it, by saying Aylford gave him Money not to accuse him; but several Witnesses appearing to his Character, upon the whole the Jury acquitt'd him; and the Court order'd him a Copy of his Indictment.

The same Day one Maine, a Taylor, was try'd for receiving Part of Mr. Elton's Goods from the French Gentlemen, knowing them to be stolen; but was acquitted.

Tuesday Samuel Kent, Esq; late High Sheriff of the County of Surrey, set out for Ipswich, to offer himself as a Candidate to represent that Town in Parliament, in the Room of the Hon. Francis Negus, Esq; deceased.

Two High Dutch Jews, who stily took Bills at Amsterdam of Lond. &c. to the Amount of 2180l. rec'd from them without paying the Value of them; and we hear that most if not all, were accepted, before the Manner, by which they were obtained, was known to the Acceptors.

John Ward of Hackney, Esq; surrenderv'd himself to the Commissioners of Bankruptcy at Guild-hall on Monday last; and was under Examination of the said Commissioners from Three o'Clock that Afternoon till Three the next Morning; and was then by them committed to the Fleet Prison, in order for further Examination.

Tuesday the South Sea Company's Ship, Queen Caroline, sailed from Gravend, in order to proceed on her Voyage for La Vera Cruz.

Jane Watson, who was try'd at Maidstone, for the Murder of the King's Officer, and acquitted, hath mov'd himself from Maidstone Gaol to the Fleet Prison, being charg'd with 2200l. for Smuggling.

Sir Robert Sutton, Knight of the Bath, Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. Deans Bond, William Burroughs, Esqrs. Mr. Richard Woolley, and Mr. Thomas Warren, are preparing Inventories of all and singular their Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, of their real and personal Estates, to be deliver'd to the Barons of the Exchequer, before the 29th instant, pursuant to a late Act of Parliament.

We hear from Birmingham in Warwickshire, that a certain Tradesman's Wife of that Place dying on a Tues-

day, her Husband buried her on the Wednesday, married again on the Thursday, his new Wife was brought to Bed on the Friday, and he hang'd himself on the Saturday.

The Daughter of Sir John Rushout, Bart. was christened at his Seat in Wiltshire on Thursday the 7th of this Instant. The Duchess Dowager of Marlborough and the Countess of Northampton were Godmothers, and Samuel Sandys, Esq; Godfather.

On Wednesday se'nights the Races began at Manchester, when four Horses started for the 20l. Purse, which was won by Mr. Watkin Williams Wynne's Bay Horse, Spot; and the Stakes by Mr. Bright's Bay Mare, Emma.

On Thursday the 20l. Purse was run for by four Horses, which was won by Sir Thomas Fleetwood's Chestnut Gelding, Speedwell.

On Tuesday se'nights his Majesty's Purse of 100 Guineas was run for at Winchester, when Mr. Sanson's Chestnut Horse, Diamond, started alone.

On Wednesday, for the 20l. Plate, Mr. Jane's Chefnut Mare, Sweetlett when naked, started alone.

On Thursday the 20l. Galloway Plate was won by Mr. Clare's Grey Gelding, He'll never win another Plate; and the Stakes, which were 12 Guineas, by Mr. Fritakie's Black Poney. And

On Friday the 40 Guineas Purse was won by Mr. Tuting's Brown Mare, Cinder Wench.

Tuesday se'nights the Races began at Abingdon, when Mr. Hornby's Grey Horse, Smiling Tom, started alone for the Purse of Thirty Guineas. And

On Wednesday the Galloway Plate of 15 Guineas was won by the Rat-catcher's Mare.

On Thursday se'nights the 20l. Plate was run for at Lincoln; two started, viz. Sir John Stapleton's Mare, Coney Warren, and Mr. Betty's Grey Gelding Snap, and was won by the latter, the Horse distancing the Mare the first Heat.

Tuesday several Servants belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Harrington, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, arrived here from Holland, with some Part of his Lordship's Baggage; by whom we learn that his Majesty was expected in Holland from Hanover as of to the very Moment he was turn'd off the Ladder, declaring, as he hoped for Salvation, he was intirely innocent thereof.

On Monday last a Ship was launched at Capt. Brunton's Dock, and named the Dealer, after the Name of Sir Matthew Decker, Chairman of the Honourable East-India Company, Capt. Williamson, Commander, being one of the Ships lately taken into their Service.

His Majesty's Ship the Rye, Captain William Savile Commander, is arrived in the Downs, having Admiral Stuart on board. The said Ship left Jamaica Jane 30 last; Commodore Leitch in the Rupert, and Capt. Orrigan in the Kingfisher, who was to succeed Admiral Stuart, being arrived at Jamaica before the Admiral came away. They bring an Account that Sir Chaloner Ogle was daily expected when they came away; so that it was thought Commodore Leitch's Stay in those Parts would be but very short.

On Saturday Morning Anthony Luthrie, Esq; of Dordogne, near Brentwood, in the County of Essex, being disorder'd in his Seats, shot himself, and died a few Hours after.

On Monday the Horse Races began at Barnet, when three Horses started for the 20l. Plate, which was won by a Horse call'd Splints and Spains. An unhappy Accident happened at the same Time, viz. a Gentleman in Liquor, attempting to run with those that started, his Horse threw him and broke his Neck, so that he died on the spot.

On Wednesday last several Proprietors of East-India Stock offered to the Court of Directors to lend the Company 230,000 l. on their Bonds, payle in 18 Months, at 3 per Cent. per Ann the Interest payable Half yearly; which the Court accepted of, and the Money is to be paid on or before the 30th Inst. One of the Subscribers for raising the aforesaid Sum, immediately after sold 5000 l. of the Bonds at one half per Cent. Premium.

Thursday the Bank declared a Dividend of 2 3 qrs. per Cent. for the Half Year ending at Michaelmas next, and the Warrants payable the 12th of October; the Books open the 10th of October.

On Thursday last a Detachment of the Horse and Horse Grenadier Guards march'd through this City towards Harwich, to wait his Majesty's Landing from Holland; and another Detachment pass'd the Thames to Lambeth to march towards Margate on the same Account.

We hear from Wisbech, that a large Fish was lately taken out of the Sea and brought there, which is cal'd a Bottel-Nose, and is as big as three or four Dray-Horses.

On Saturday last, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Fire broke out at the House of Mrs. Clarke in Three-Crane Court in the Borough, wh ch consumed the said House wih great Part of the Furniture — Wednesday se'nights a Person on Board the South-Sea Company's Ship Royal Caroline, Capt. Samuel Mead, drawing some Brandy out of a Cask in the Gun-room, set Fire to it, and endeavoured to put it out without its being known; but the Flame increasing, alarm'd the Ship's Company, who soon extinguish'd it, before it had done any considerable Damage.

Dead. On Saturday last dy'd at his Lodge at Swinley in Windsor Forest, Francis Negus of Dallingoe in the County of Suffolk, Esq; Representative in Parliament several Years for the Town of Ipswich. Avener and Clerk-Martial to his Majesty, Master of his Majesty's Buck-

hounds. Ranger of Swinley Chase, Lieutenant and Deputy Warden of Windsor Forest. He is succeeded as Ranger of Swinley Chase by his only Son, who had a Revision of it some Years ago. — Last Saturday dy'd in the 83d Year of his Age, at his House at Kensington, Thos. Sutton, Esq; one of his Majestys Justices of the Peace, and formerly one of the Commissioners for keeping Hackney Coaches; which Post he sometime ago resigned in Favour of his Son, who succeeded him in it. — A few Days ago dy'd at Norwich, Henry Beddingfield, Esq; a Youth of about nine Years of Age, eldest Son of Sir Henry Beddingfield of Oxburgh in Norfolk, Bart. to the great Grief of that ancient and most Honourable Family, who have enjoy'd the Honour of Knighthood above 700 Years, and been Knights and Baronets by the Name of Henry, ever since the Reign of Queen Mary I. — On Sunday last dy'd at his House at Plaistow in Essex, George Goldham, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune, formerly in the Commission of the Peace for the said County. — Sunday died at Camberwell, aged about 83 Years, Capt. Richard Diamond, who was Commander of the first Ship which arrived in Carolina from London. — On Monday last died at his Seat in Oxfordshire, the Hon. Abraham Stanyan, Esq; who resided many Years at the Ottoman Court, with great Reputation, as Ambassador from the King of Great Britain.

Erratum. In our last in the Paragraph of GEORGIA, instead of 500,000 l. read 200,000 l. paid to Picquet.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 104 3 qrs. South Sea Annuity 112 3 8-hs. Bank 152 3 qrs. India 158 1 h. 8

At LEE and HARPER's Great Booth On the Bowling Green in SOUTHWARK, during the Time of the FAIR, will be presented a COMEDY [Never Acted before] call'd FEMALE INNOCENCE; or A School for a Wife. To which will be added,

An Entertainment in Grotesque Characters, call'd The Stratagem of HARLEQUIN; or The Rister Trick'd. And to entertain the Company before the TROLL begins, The Famous Mr. PHILLIPS will perform his surprising Posures and Tumbling; and at Lee's and Harper's other great Booth on the same Green, during the Time of the FAIR, will be presented that celebrated Troll, which has given such entire Satisfaction to all Spectators in general, call'd WHITTINGTON.

N. B. They will begin at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, and continue playing till eight at Night.

To be SOLD, a great Pennyworth, At the Green Ball in Castle-street, by Geil-Court, near Leicestershire Fields.

A large Parcel of Hollands, Cambricks, Dowls, Garnets, and other Linen-Drapery Goods, Mechlin Laces and Edgings, Silver and Brass Medals. Likewise a Collection of Pictures for Picturesque, the lowest Price being fixed, without any Abatement.

This Day is Published [Price One Shilling] A DIVISION of a Mother to her Son and Daughter. Written originally in French by Madame de Lambert, and translated by an eminent Divine of the Church of England during his Residence in France. Printed and Sold by E. Owen in Amen-Corner. Where may be had, [Price One Shilling]

The Gentleman's POCKET FARRER. Shewing how to use your Horse on a Journey, and what Remedies are proper for common Misfortunes that may befall him on the Road. By Capt. WILLIAM BURDON.

To be LETT, And Enter'd upon immediately. A good-acustom'd HOUSE and SHOP for a Tallow-Chandler, the Corner of Queen-street, in Thames-street, near the Three Cranes, and the Utileus belonging to the Trade are to be dispos'd of altogether or separately, at a reasonable Rate. Enquire at the said House.

To be LETT, A HOUSE in Millman-street, between the End of Little Ormond-street, and St. John's Chapel, very pleasantly situated and well fitted up, proper for a small Family, or a single Person. Enquire at the House for further Particulars.

To be LETT, at Michaelmas next. In Castle New-Court, College-Hill, by Lease for Seven Years, and renewable for Seven Years more on the Expiration thereof, at the Option of the Tenant.

An exceeding good, new built, Brick HOUSE, being the second House in the said Court, together with Coppers, Gates, Marble Hearths and Chimney-pieces, and several other good Conveniences belonging thereto. Enquire at the said House. N. B. There is a very good Spring and Pump facing the Door.

This Day is Published, in Four Volumes OSWAO, A General Collection of Treaties of PEACE and COMMERCE, Conventions, Manifestos, Declarations of War, and other publick Papers, from the Reign of King HENRY VII. to the Year 1721. The Third Volume of which takes in the several Treaties made by OLIVER CROMWELL. Printed for Mess. Knaptons, Darby, Midwinter and Ward, Bettelworth and Hitch, Penherton, Osborn and Longman, Rivington, Clay, Bailey, Herr and Hatchett. Sold by T. Warner in Pater-noster Row, and Rich. Webington at the Dolphin without Temple-Bar.

To be LETT. Between MORTLAKE and EAST SHEEN in SURRY, near the Church and the River; and the Richmond Stage Coach going by the Garden Gate every Day:

A well-built HOUSE, handily fit sh'd with a large Chair-Cafe, back Stairs, two good Vaults for Liquor and other Conveniences, with the Furniture standing therein, or any Part thereof, or without; a Pleasure-Garden wall'd round, and well planted on both Sides with Trees in full bearing; a Kitchen-Garden full of all Necessaries; a Spring of excellent Water for the Service of the House, and another for the Gardens. Enquire at the House, or at Mr. Hasler's, an Attorney in the New Palace-Yard, Westminster. N. B. There is a Pew in the Church belonging to the House.

This Day is Published, A SECOND DEFENCE of Dr. CLARKE's Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of GOD. In Answer to the Postscript published in the 2d Edit. of Mr. LAW's Translation of Dr. KING's Origin of Evil. By the Author of the first Defence. Printed for James, John and Paul Knapton, at the Crown in Ludgate-street, near the West End of St. Paul's. Price 6d.

Where may be had, A Defence of Dr. CLARKE's Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, &c. Being an Answer to a late Book intitl'd, A Translation of Dr. King's Origin of Evil, and some other Objections. Price 4s.